

Fig. 1

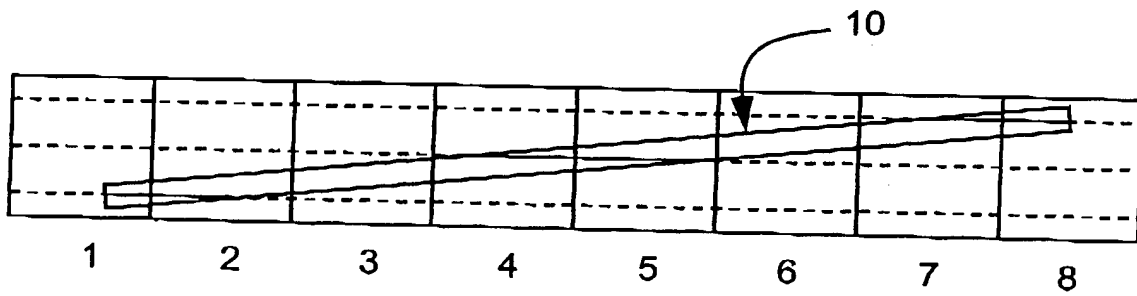
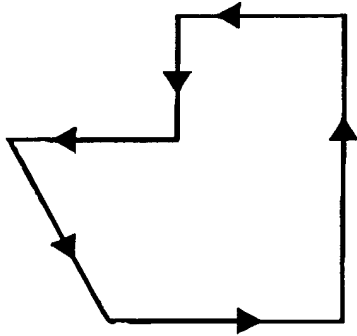
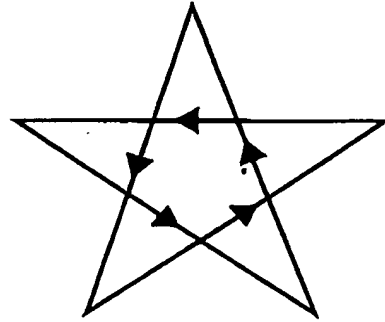


Fig. 2



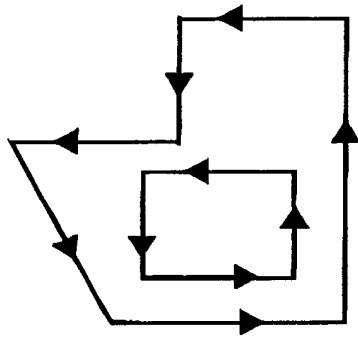
a simple polygon

**Fig. 3A**



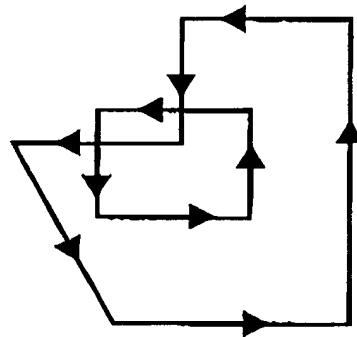
a simple, self-overlapping polygon

**Fig. 3B**



a complex polygon

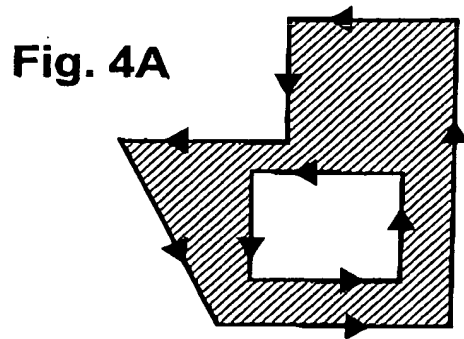
**Fig. 3C**



a complex, self-overlapping polygon

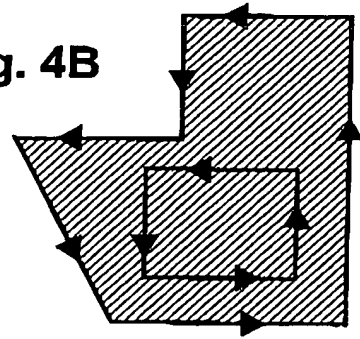
**Fig. 3D**

FIG. 3A, 3B, 3C, 3D



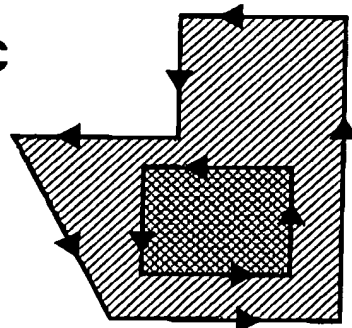
**Fig. 4A**

odd-even fill rule



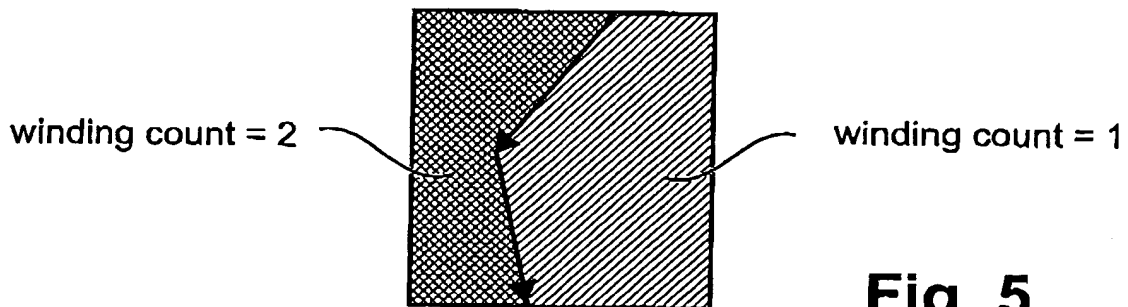
**Fig. 4B**

non-zero  
winding fill rule

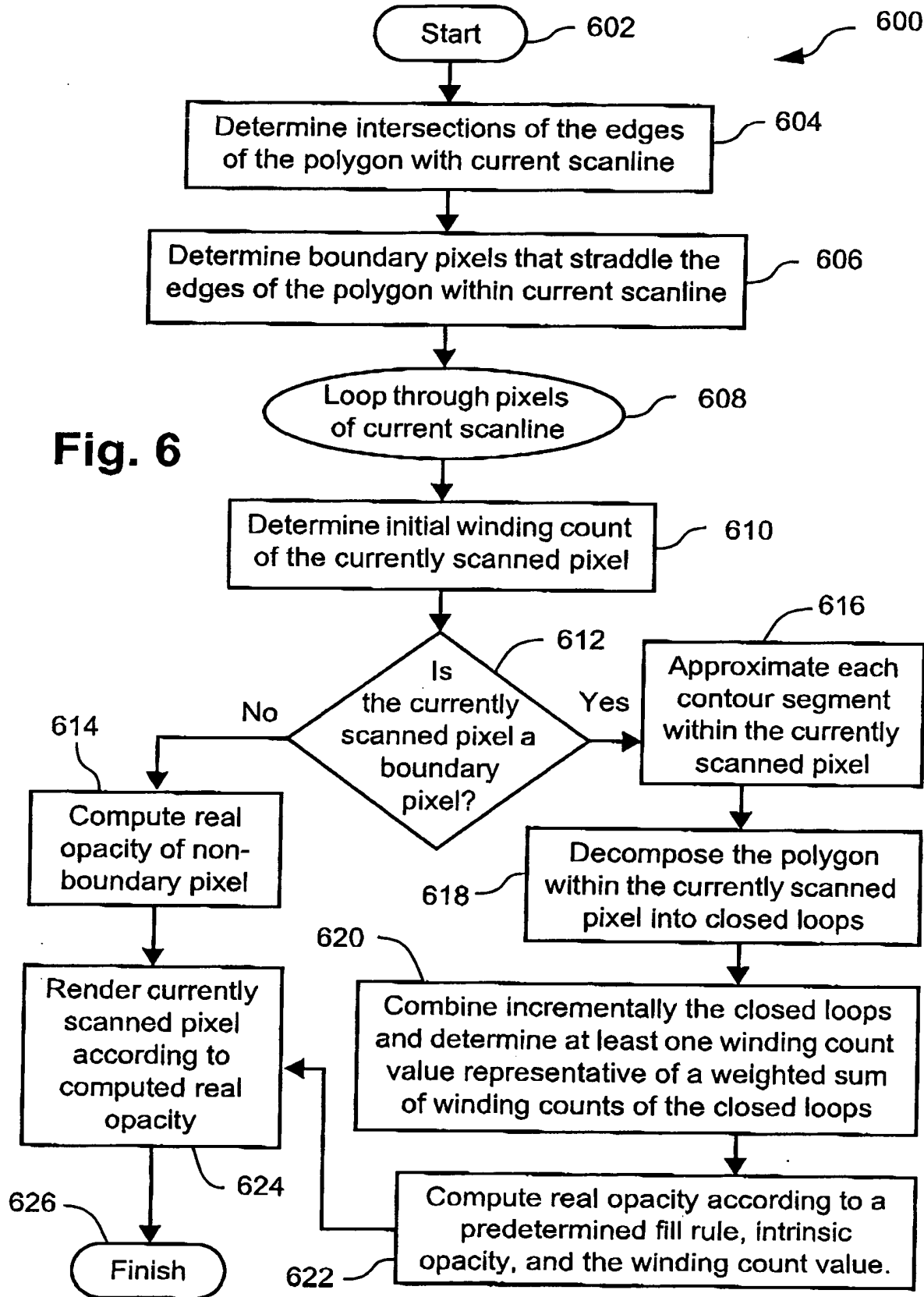


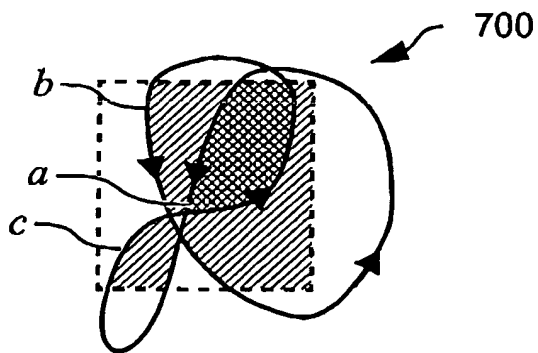
**Fig. 4C**

winding-counting  
fill rule

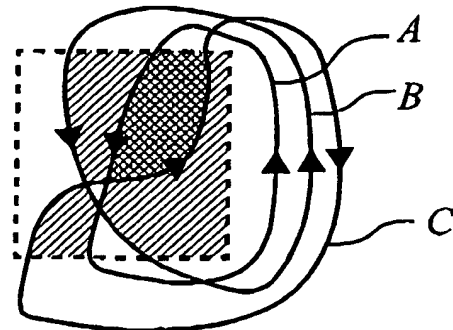


**Fig. 5**

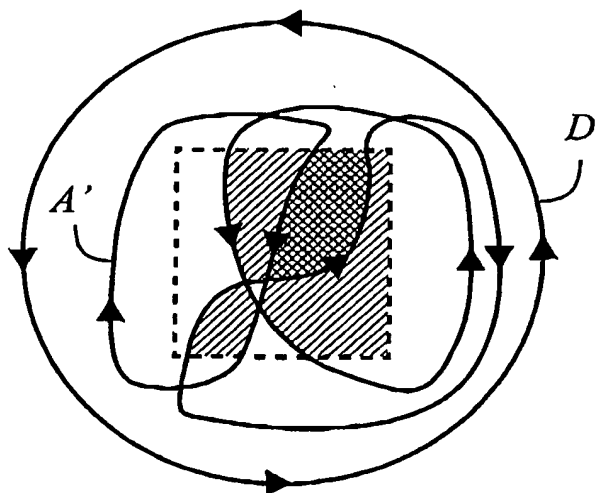




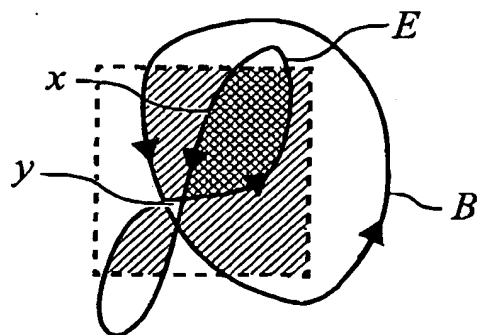
**Fig. 7**



**Fig. 8**



**Fig. 9**



**Fig. 10**

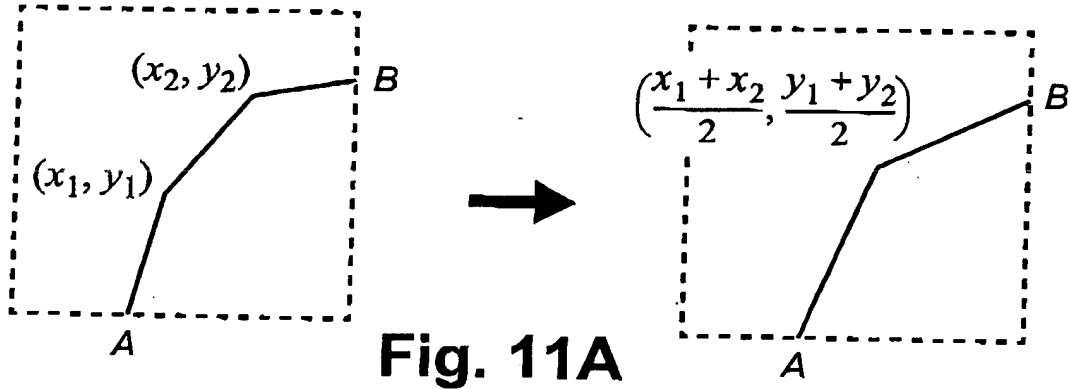


Fig. 11A

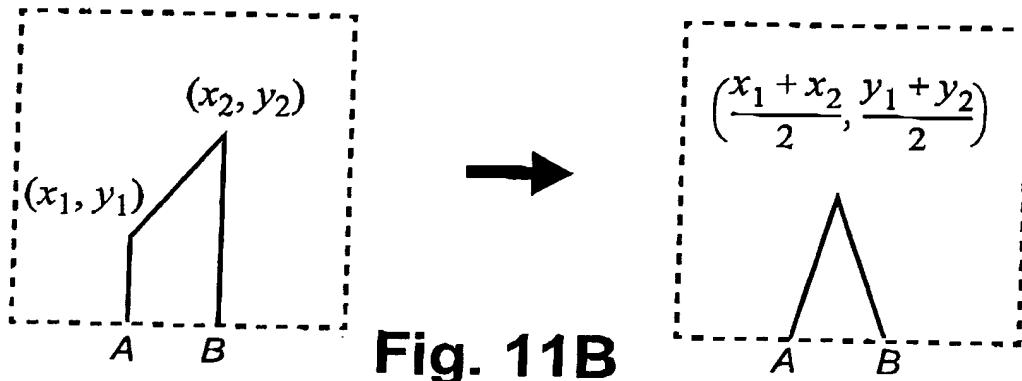


Fig. 11B

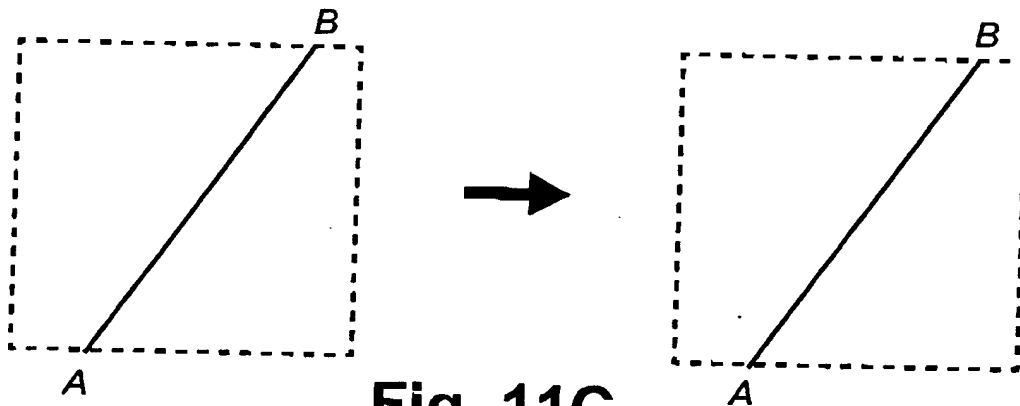
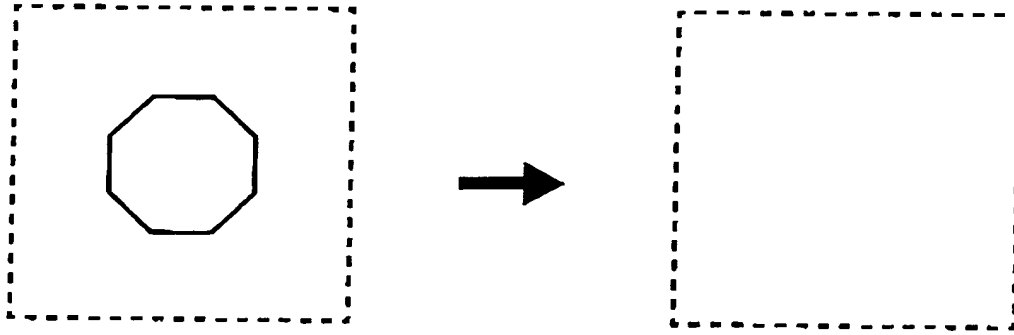
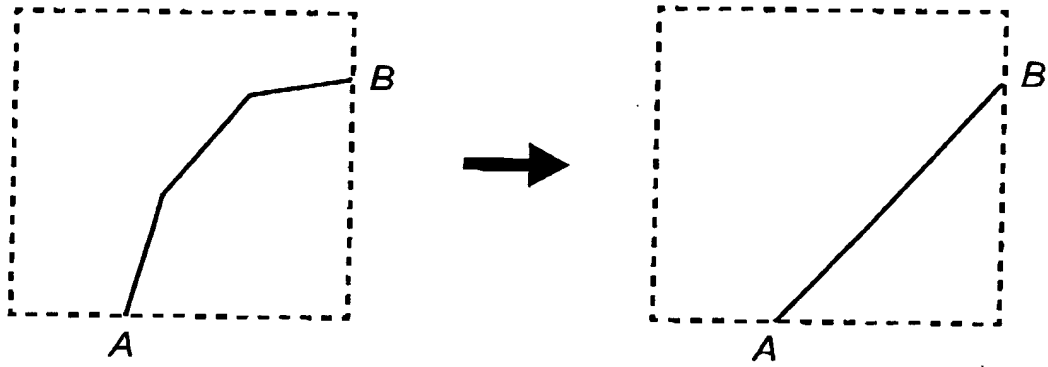


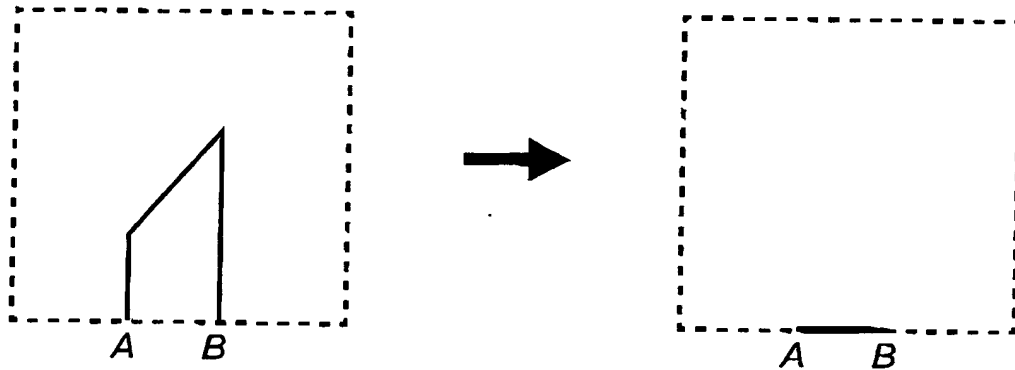
Fig. 11C



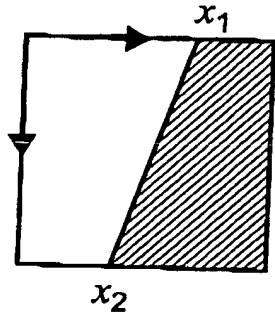
**Fig. 11D**



**Fig. 12A**

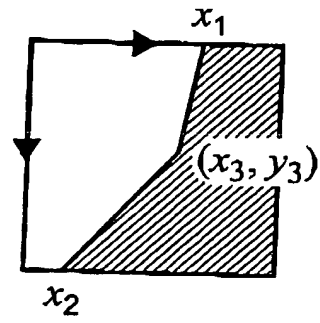


**Fig. 12B**



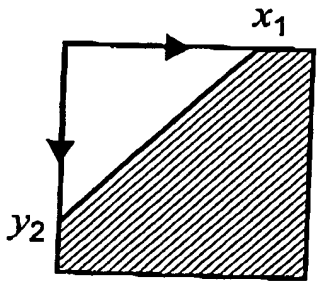
Type 1:  $A = 1 - \frac{(x_1 + x_2)}{2}$

Fig. 13A



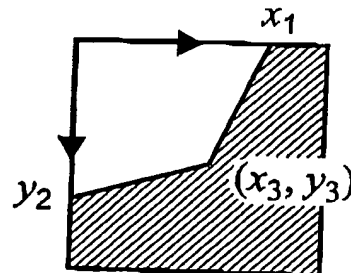
Type 2:  $A = 1 - \frac{x_2 + x_3 + y_3(x_1 - x_2)}{2}$

Fig. 13B



Type 3:  $A = 1 - \frac{x_1 y_2}{2}$

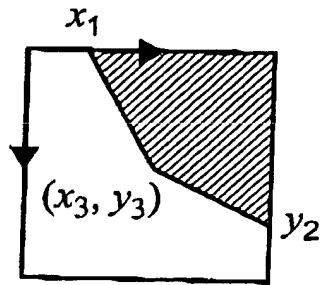
Fig. 13C



Type 4:  $A = 1 - \frac{x_1 y_3 + x_3 y_2}{2}$

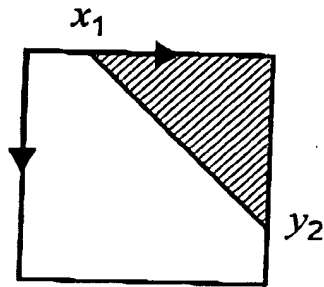
Fig. 13D



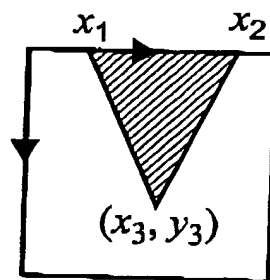
**Fig. 13E**

Type 6:

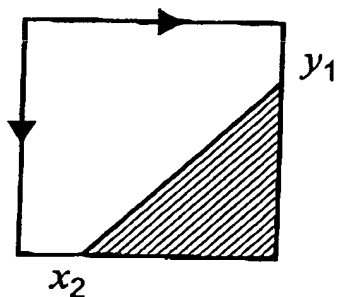
$$A = \frac{(1-x_1)y_3 + (1-x_3)y_2}{2}$$

**Fig. 13F**

$$\text{Type 5: } A = \frac{(1-x_1)y_2}{2}$$

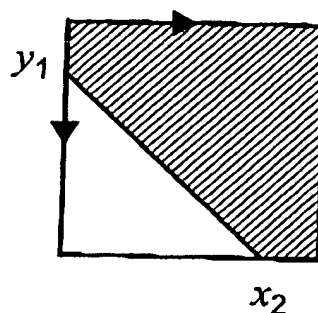
**Fig. 13G**

$$\text{Type 7: } A = \frac{1}{2}y_3(x_2 - x_1)$$

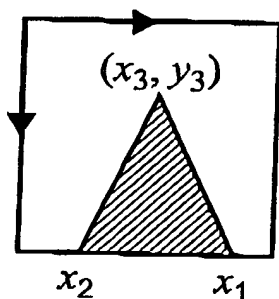


Type 8:

$$A = \frac{(1-x_2)(1-y_1)}{2}$$

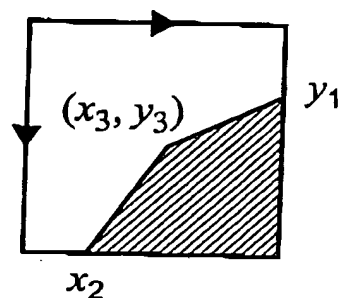
**Fig. 14A**

$$\text{Type 9: } A = 1 - \frac{x_2(1-y_1)}{2}$$

**Fig. 14B**

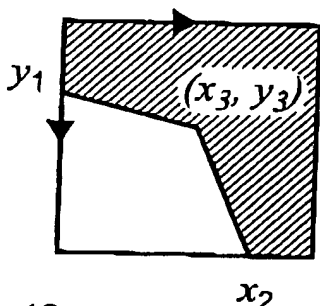
Type 10:

$$A = \frac{1}{2}(x_1 - x_2)(1 - y_3)$$

**Fig. 14C**

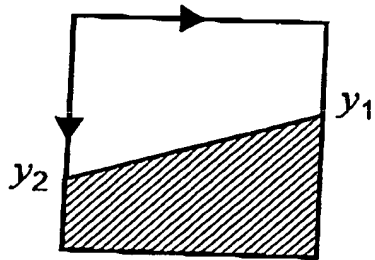
Type 11:

$$A = 1 - \frac{y_1 + y_3 + x_3(1-y_1) + x_2(1-y_3)}{2}$$

**Fig. 14D****Fig. 14E**

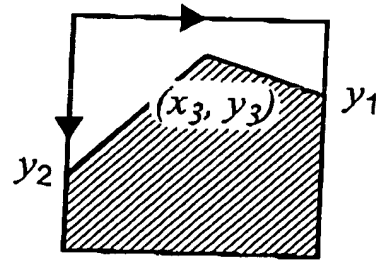
Type 12:

$$A = 1 - \frac{x_2(1-y_3) + x_3(1-y_1)}{2}$$



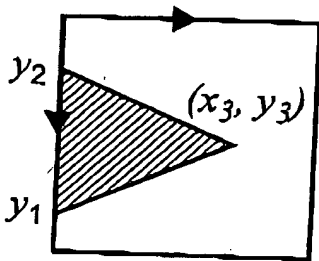
Type 13:  $A = 1 - \frac{(y_1 + y_2)}{2}$

**Fig. 15A**



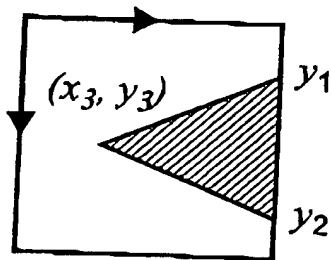
Type 14:  $A = 1 - \frac{y_1 + y_3 + x_3(y_2 - y_1)}{2}$

**Fig. 15B**



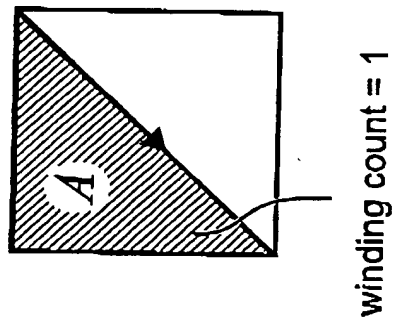
**Fig. 15C**

Type 15:  $A = \frac{1}{2}x_3(y_1 - y_2)$



**Fig. 16**

Type 16:  $A = \frac{1}{2}(y_2 - y_1)(1 - x_3)$



+

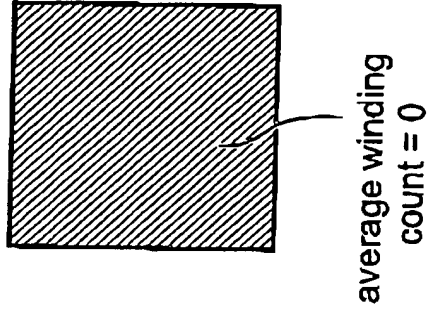
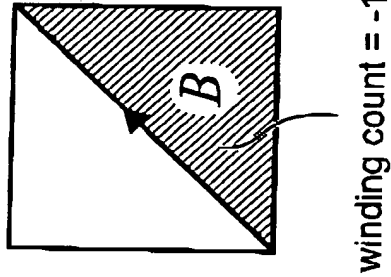
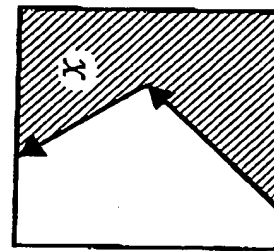


Fig. 17



+

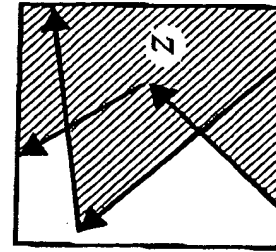
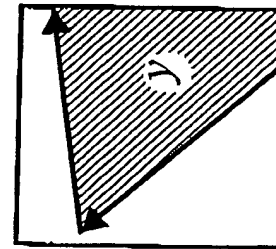
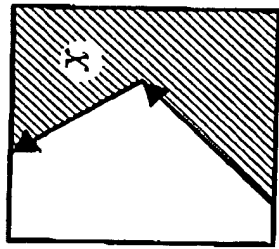


Fig. 18



+

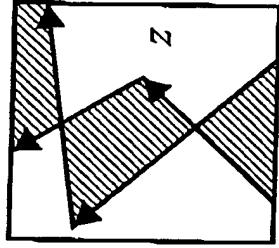
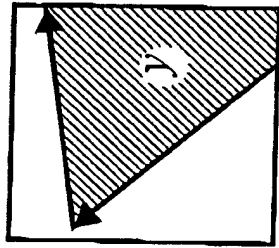


Fig. 19

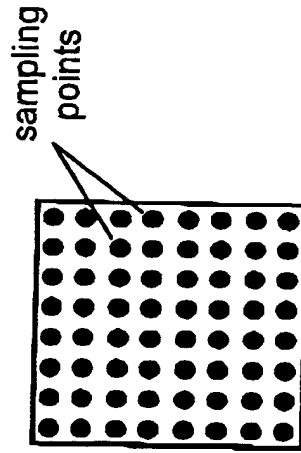


Fig. 20

sampling points

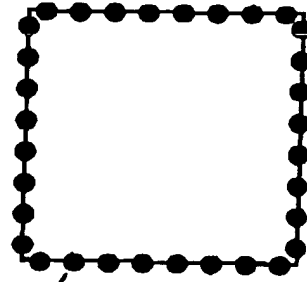
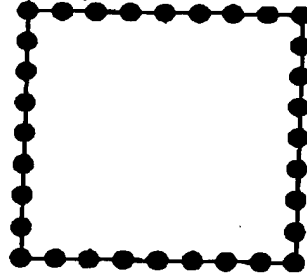
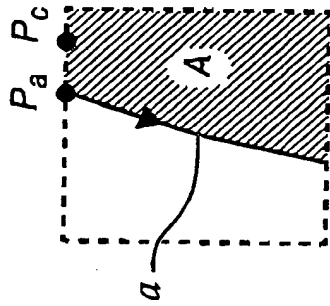


Fig. 21



+

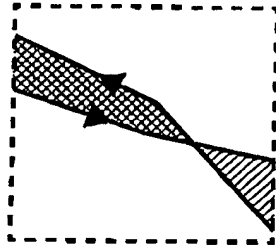
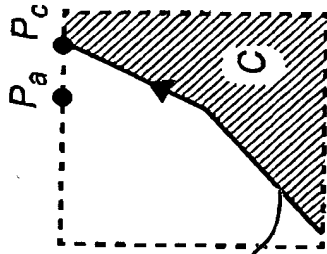


Fig. 23

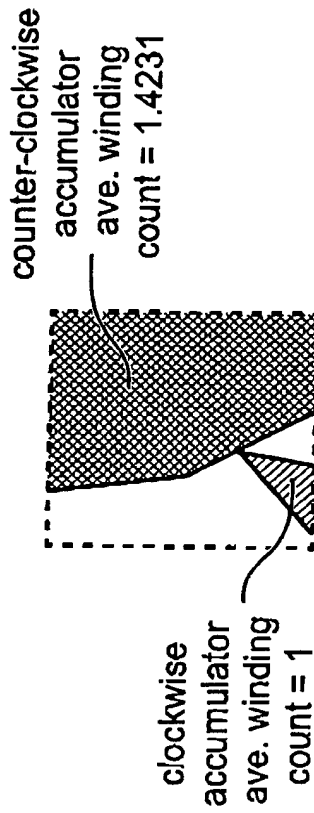
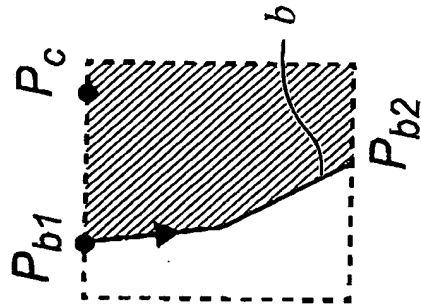
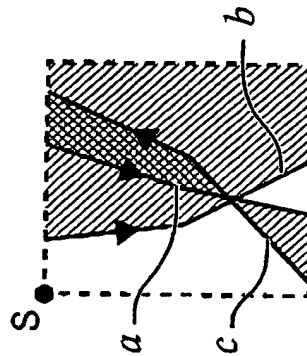
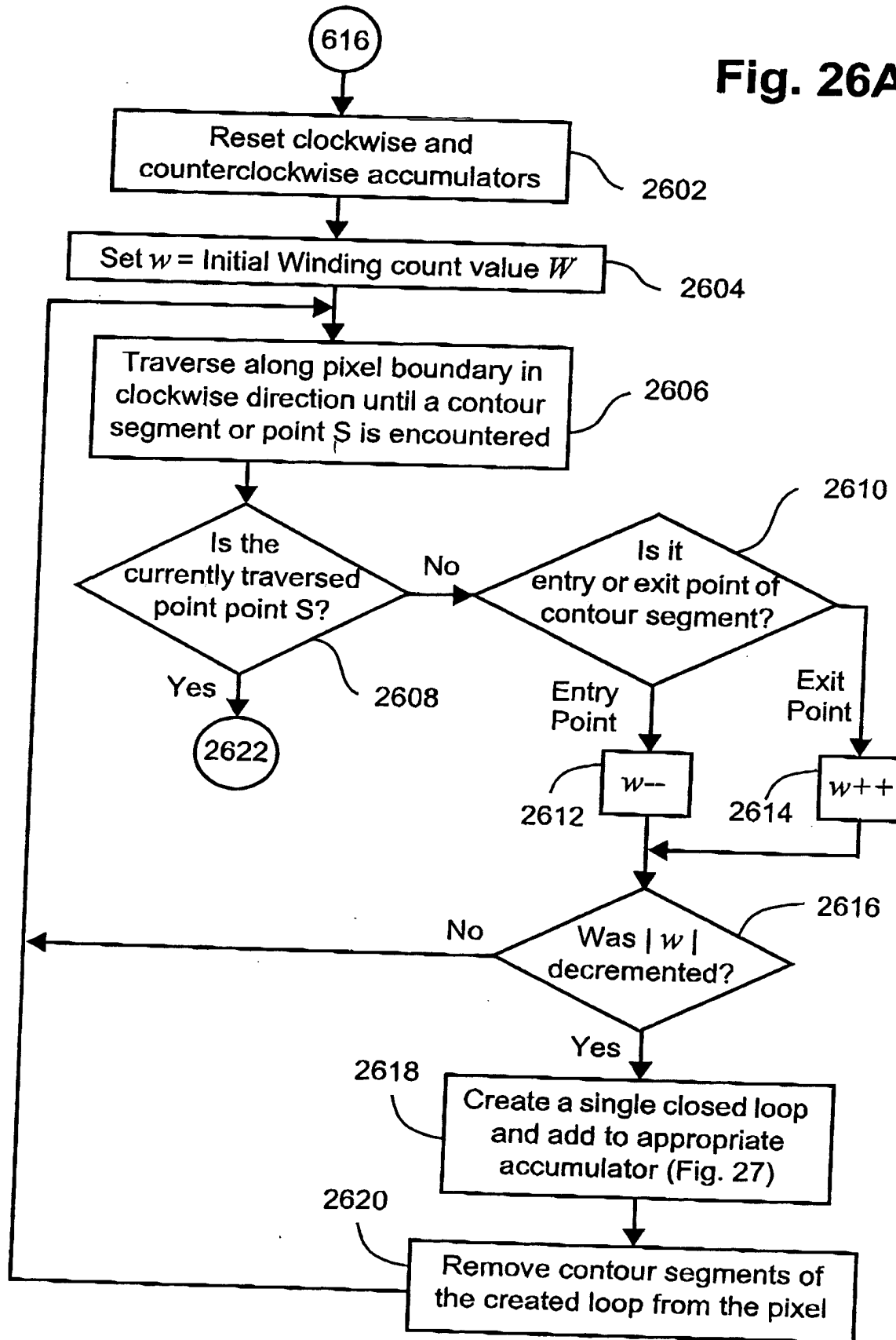


Fig. 22

Fig. 24

Fig. 25

Fig. 26A



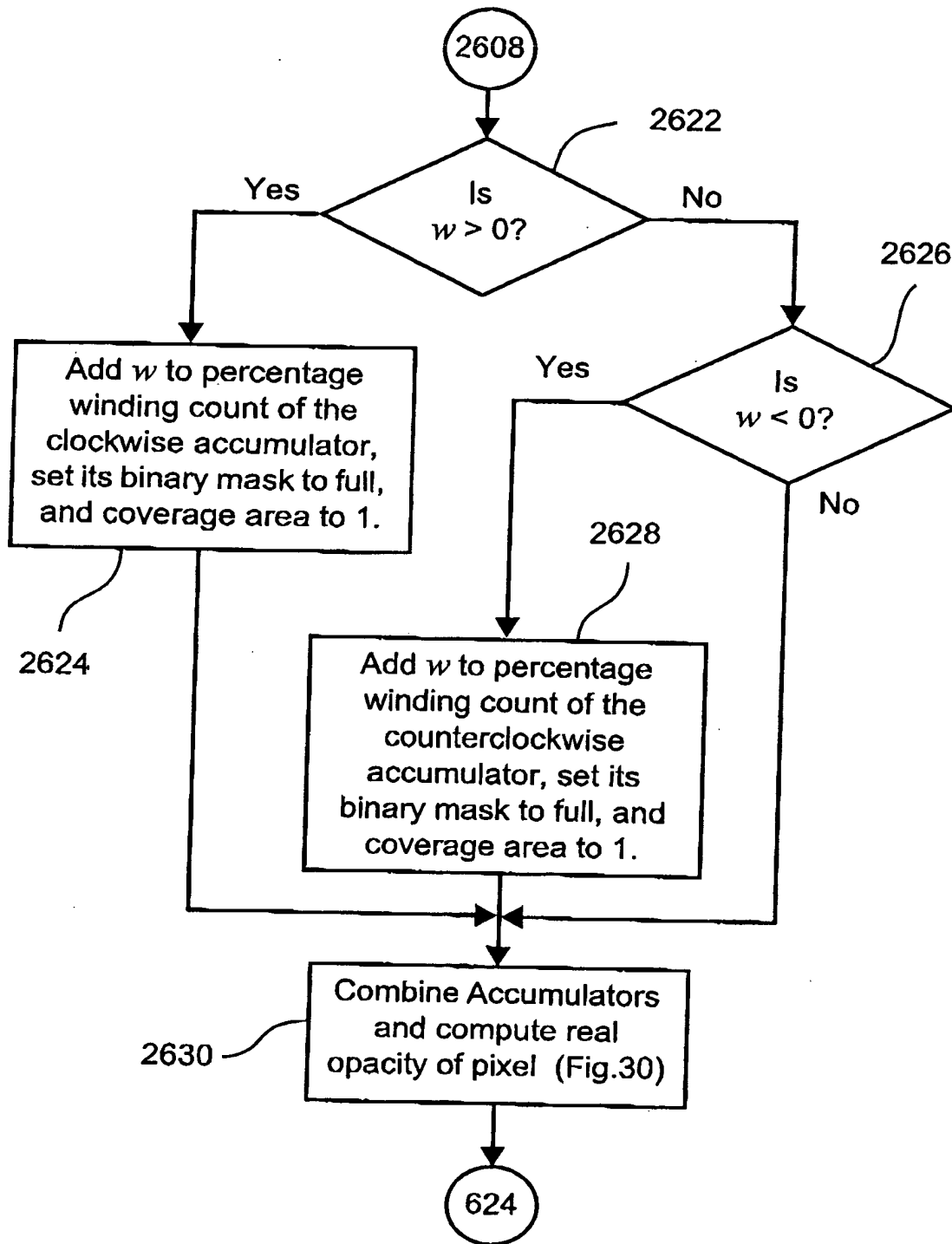
**Fig. 26B**



Fig. 27

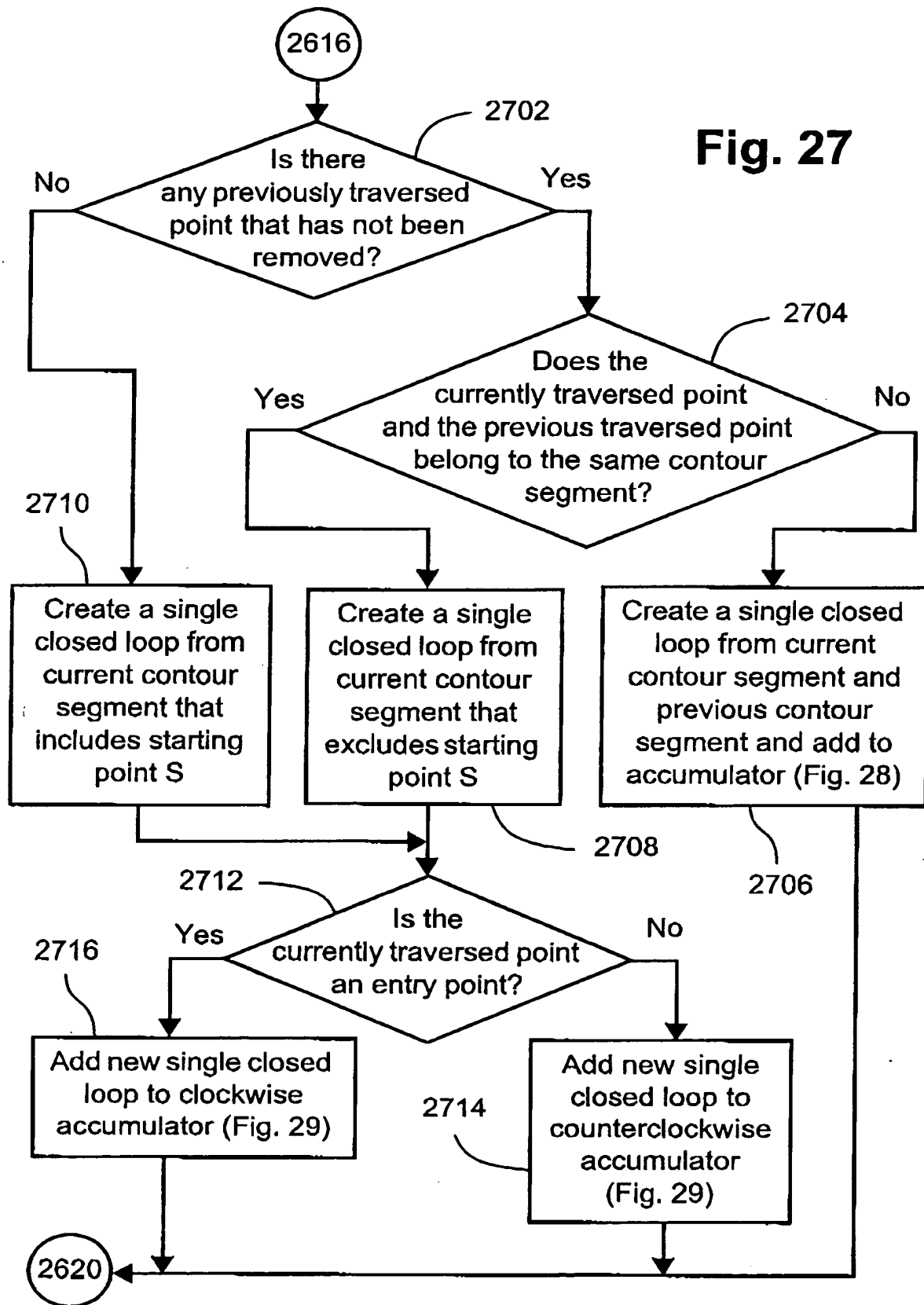
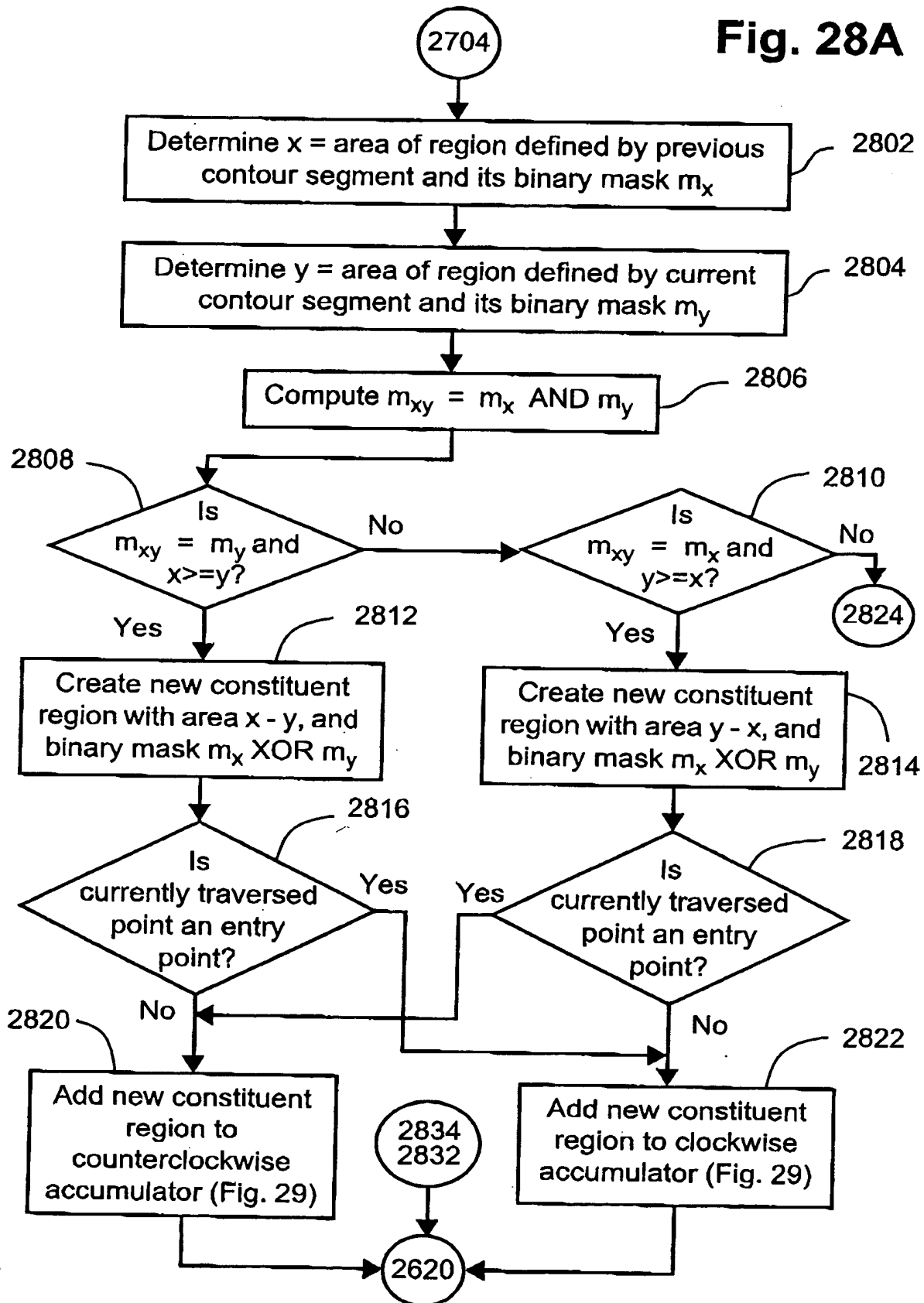


Fig. 28A



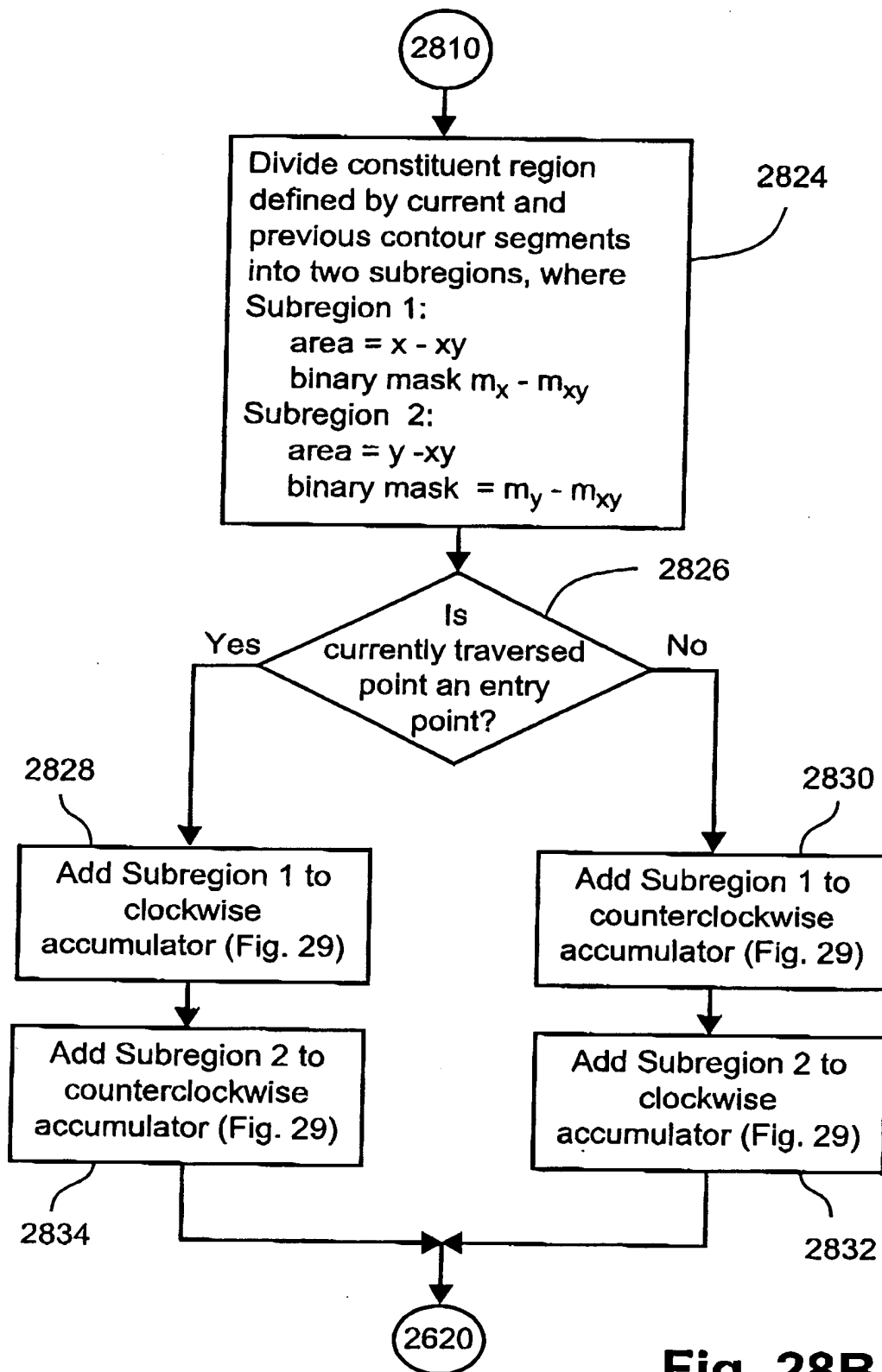


Fig. 28B

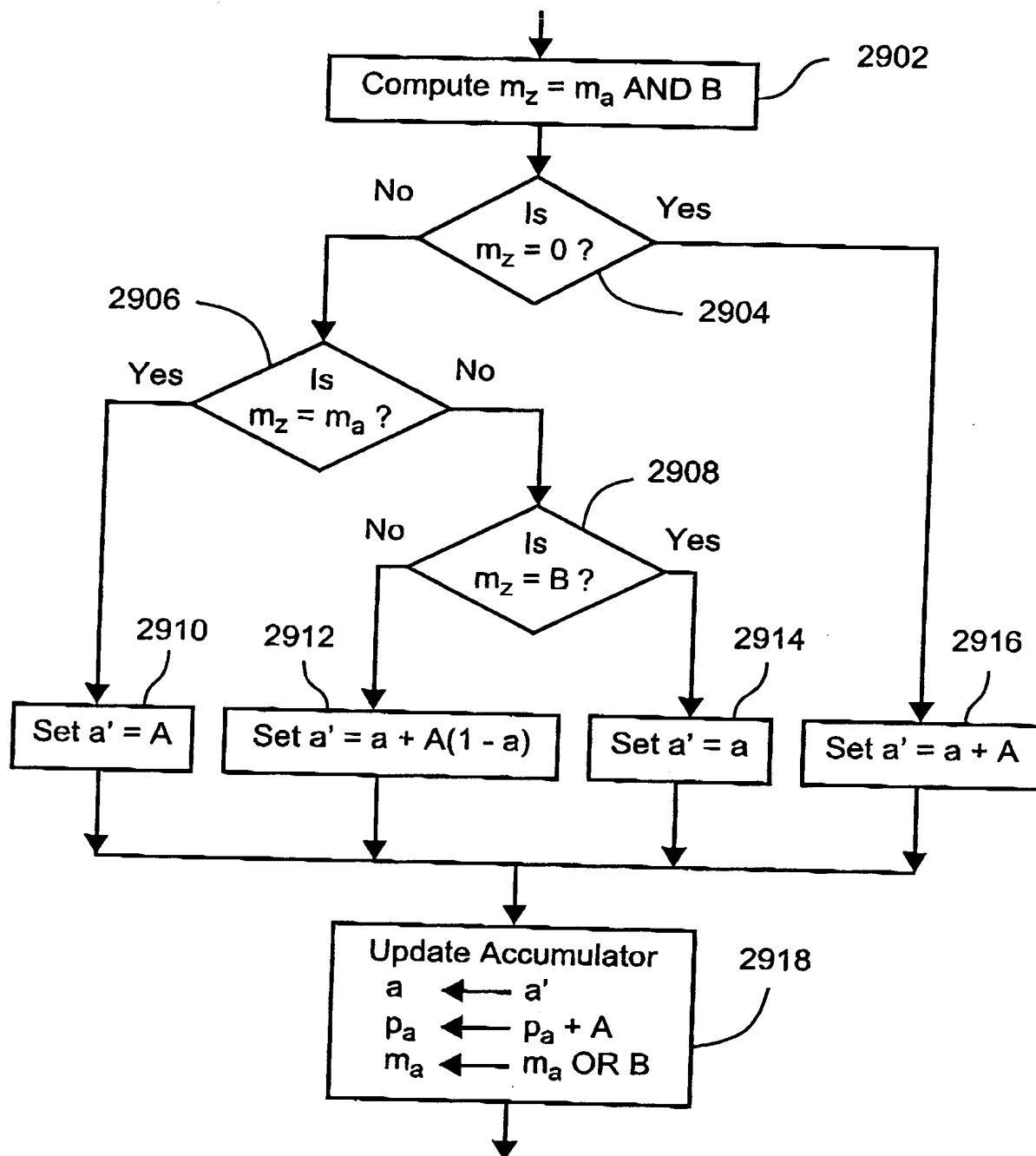


Fig. 29

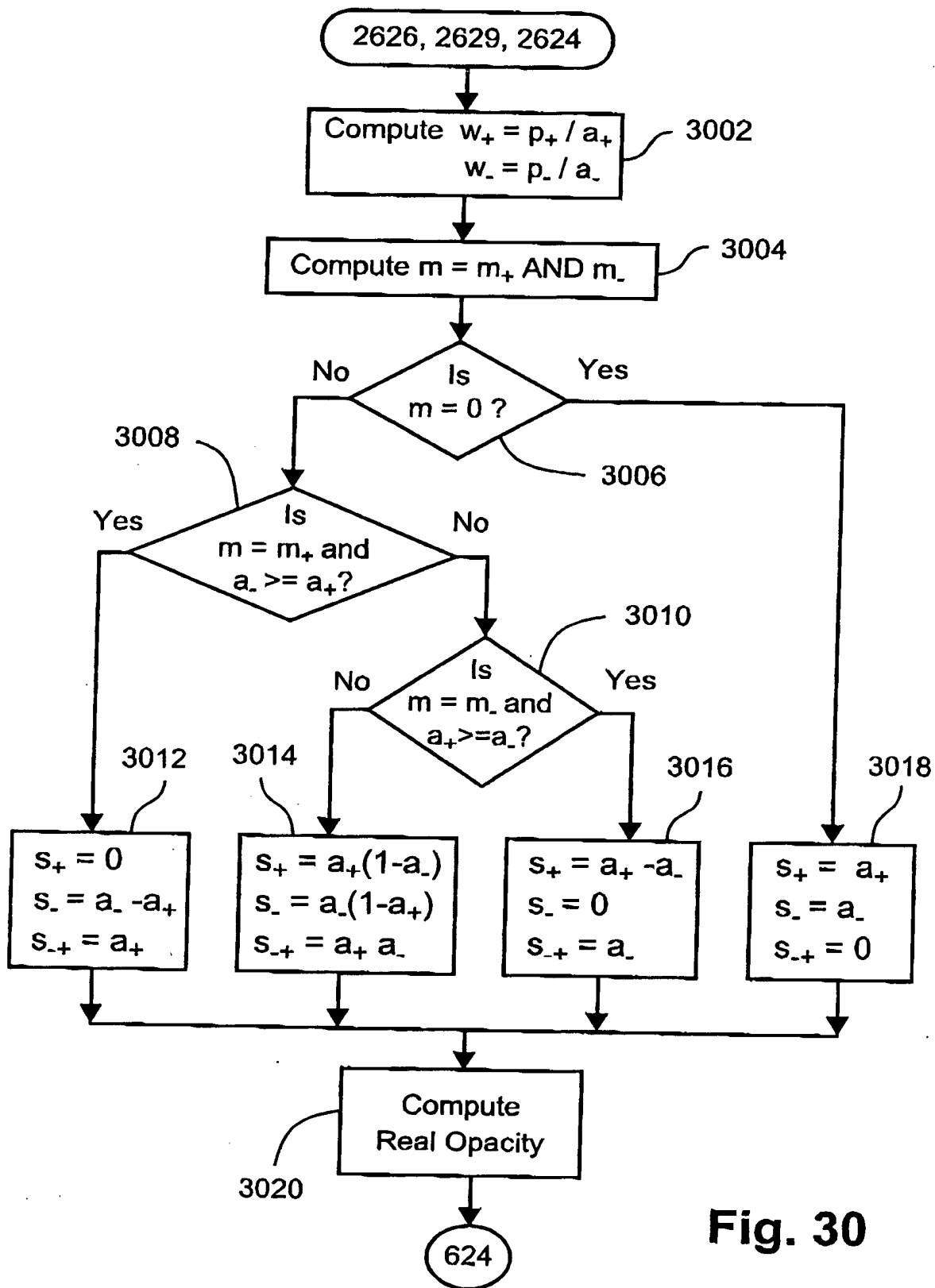
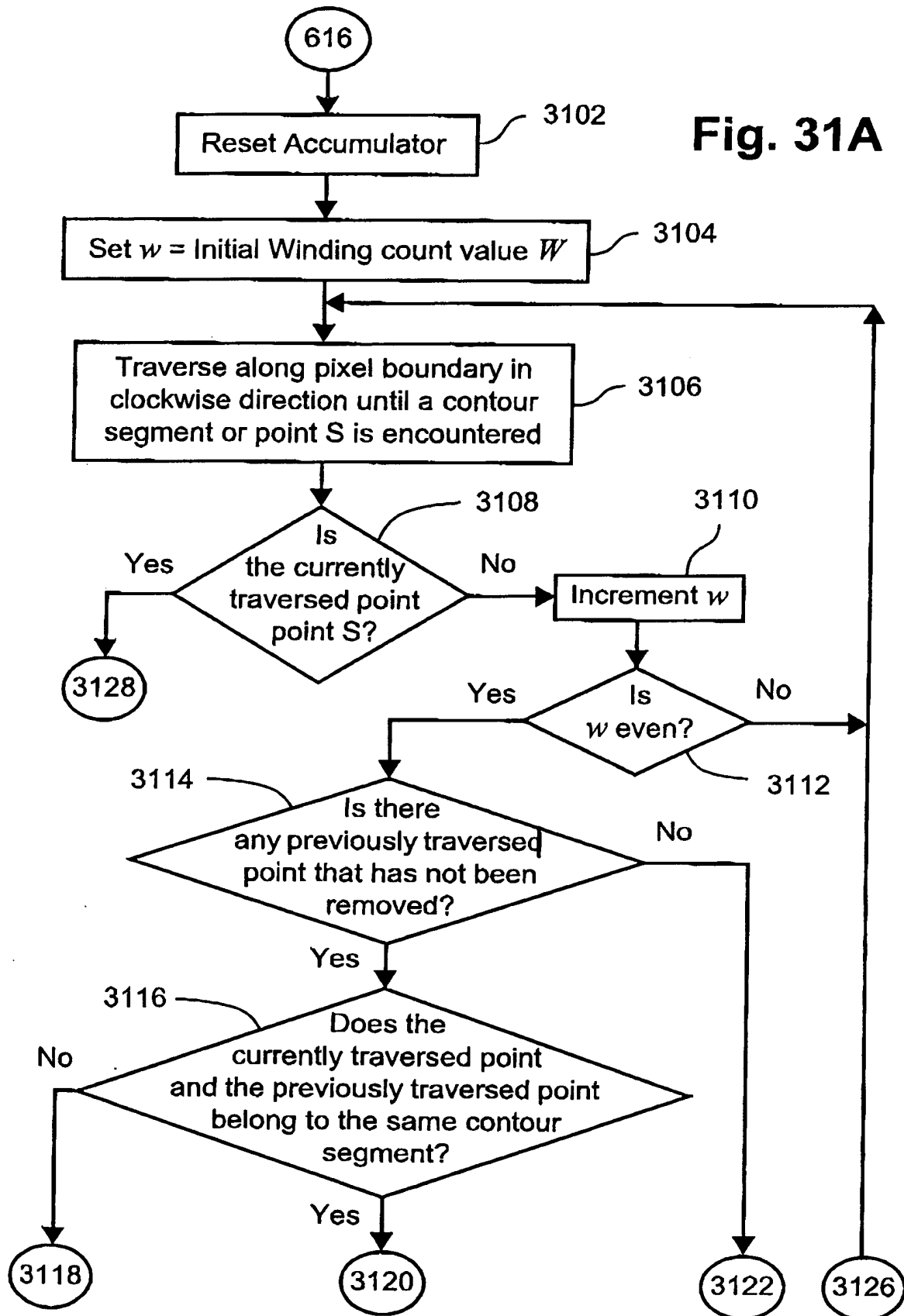


Fig. 30

Fig. 31A



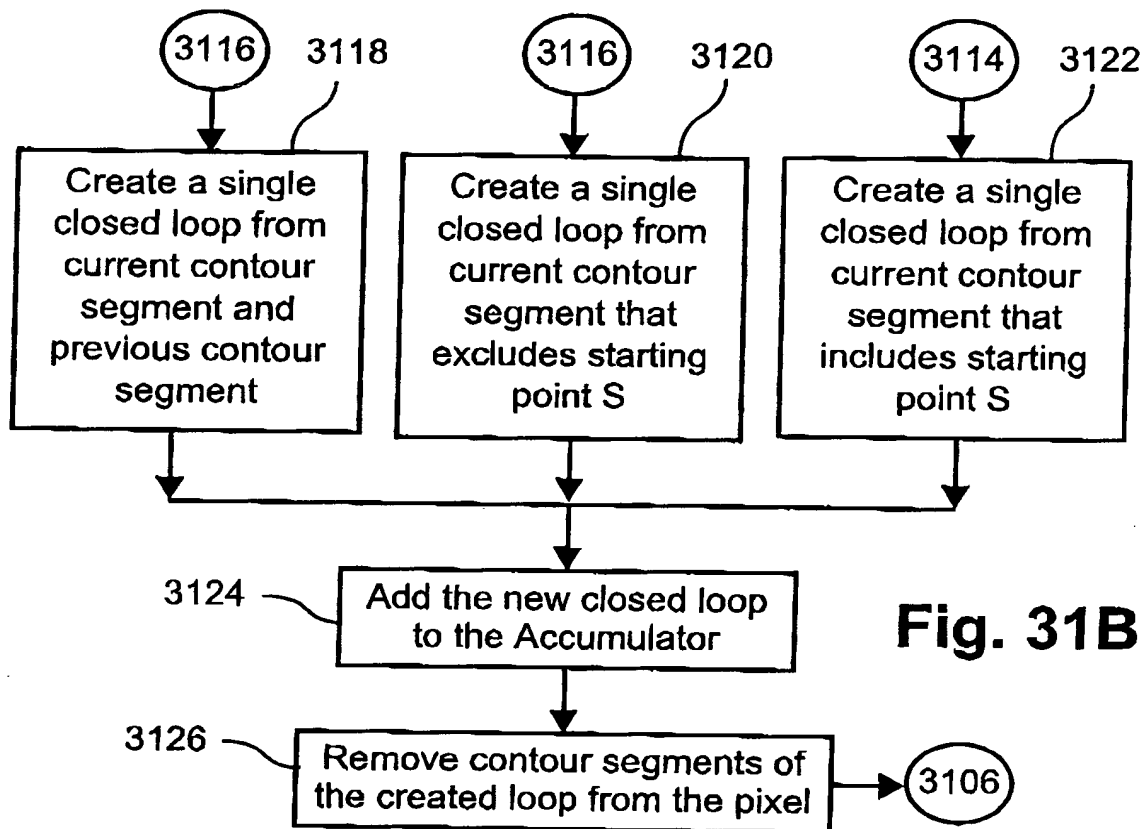


Fig. 31B

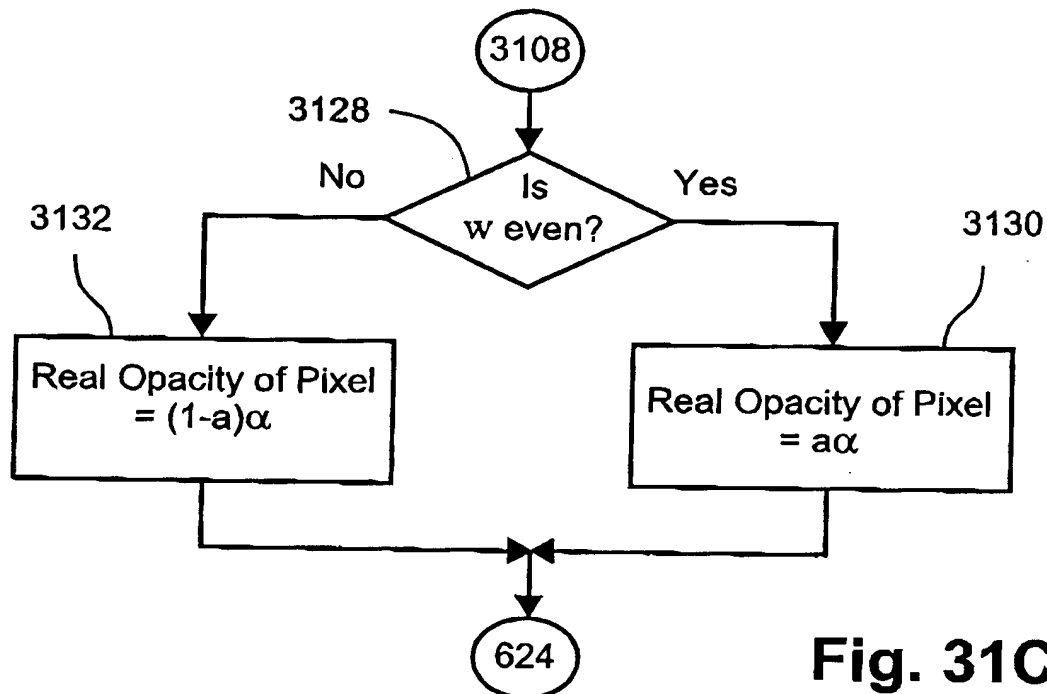


Fig. 31C

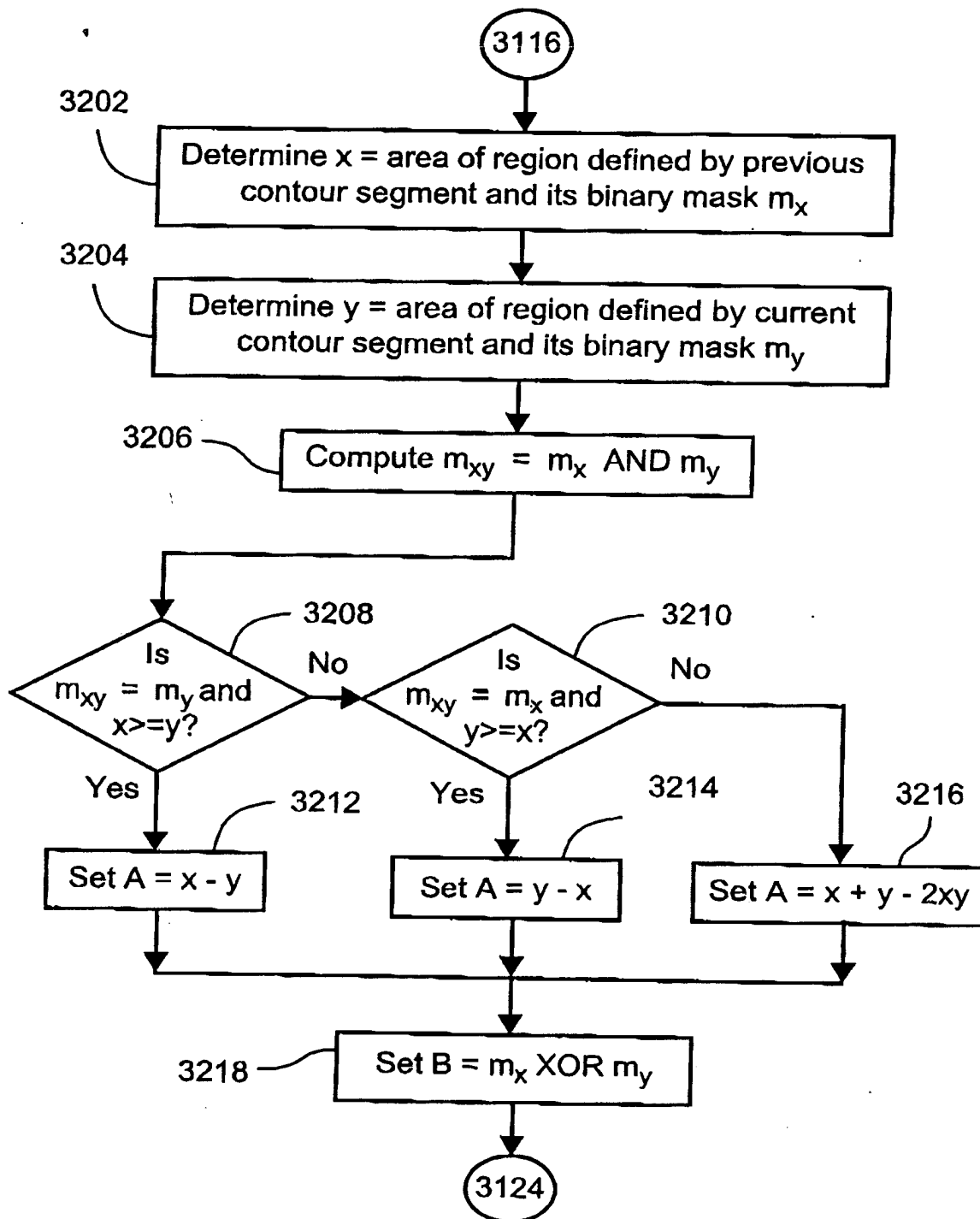


Fig. 32



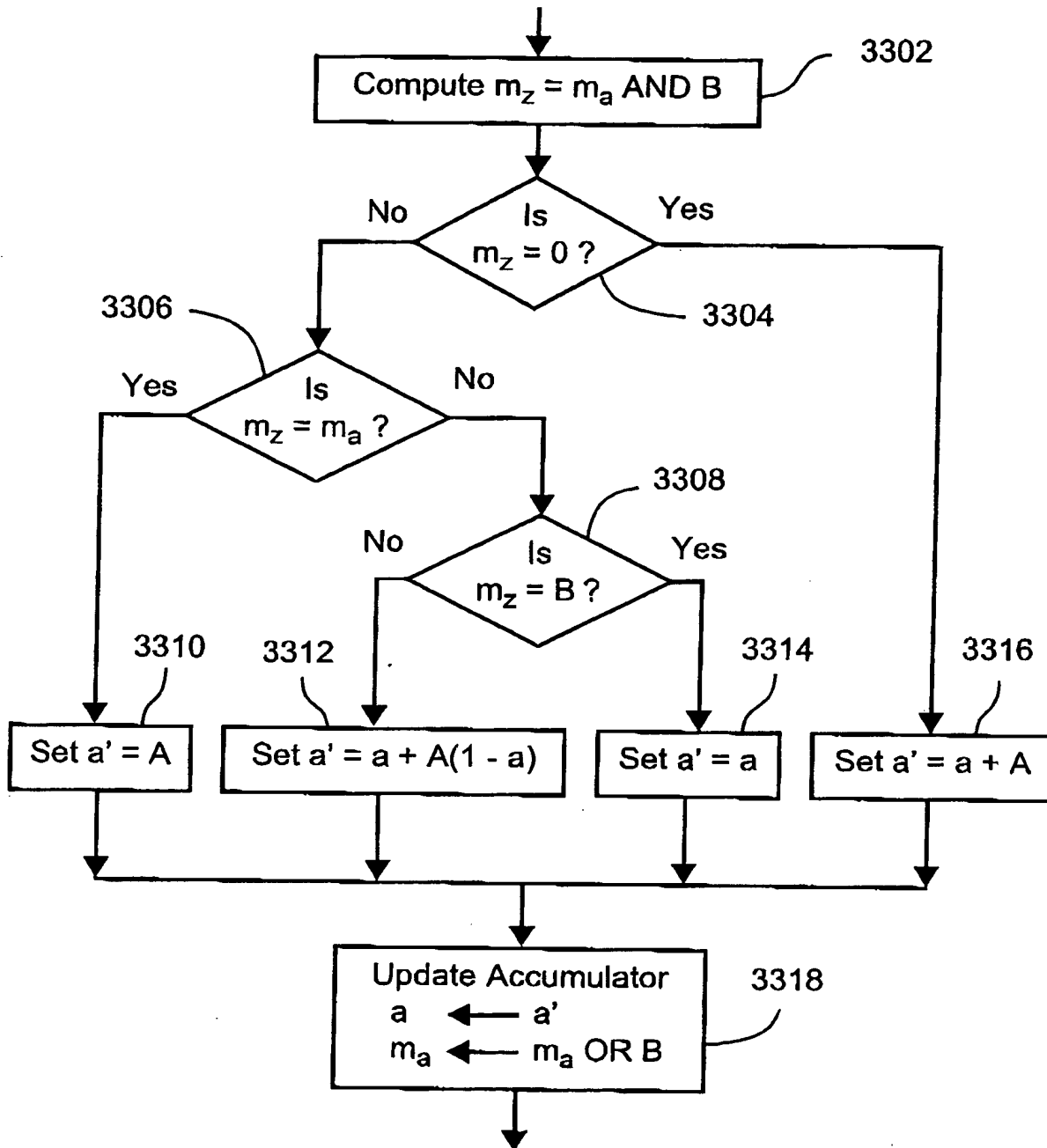


Fig. 33

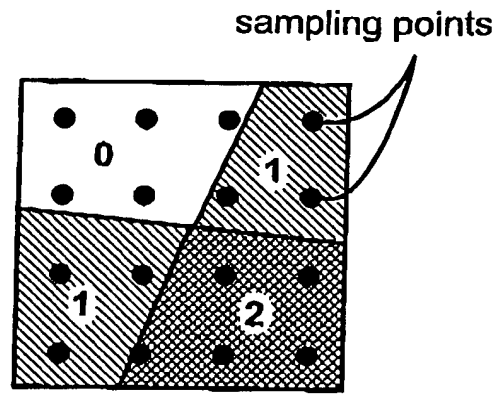


Fig. 34

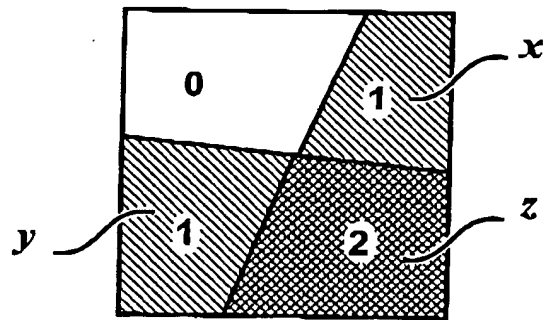
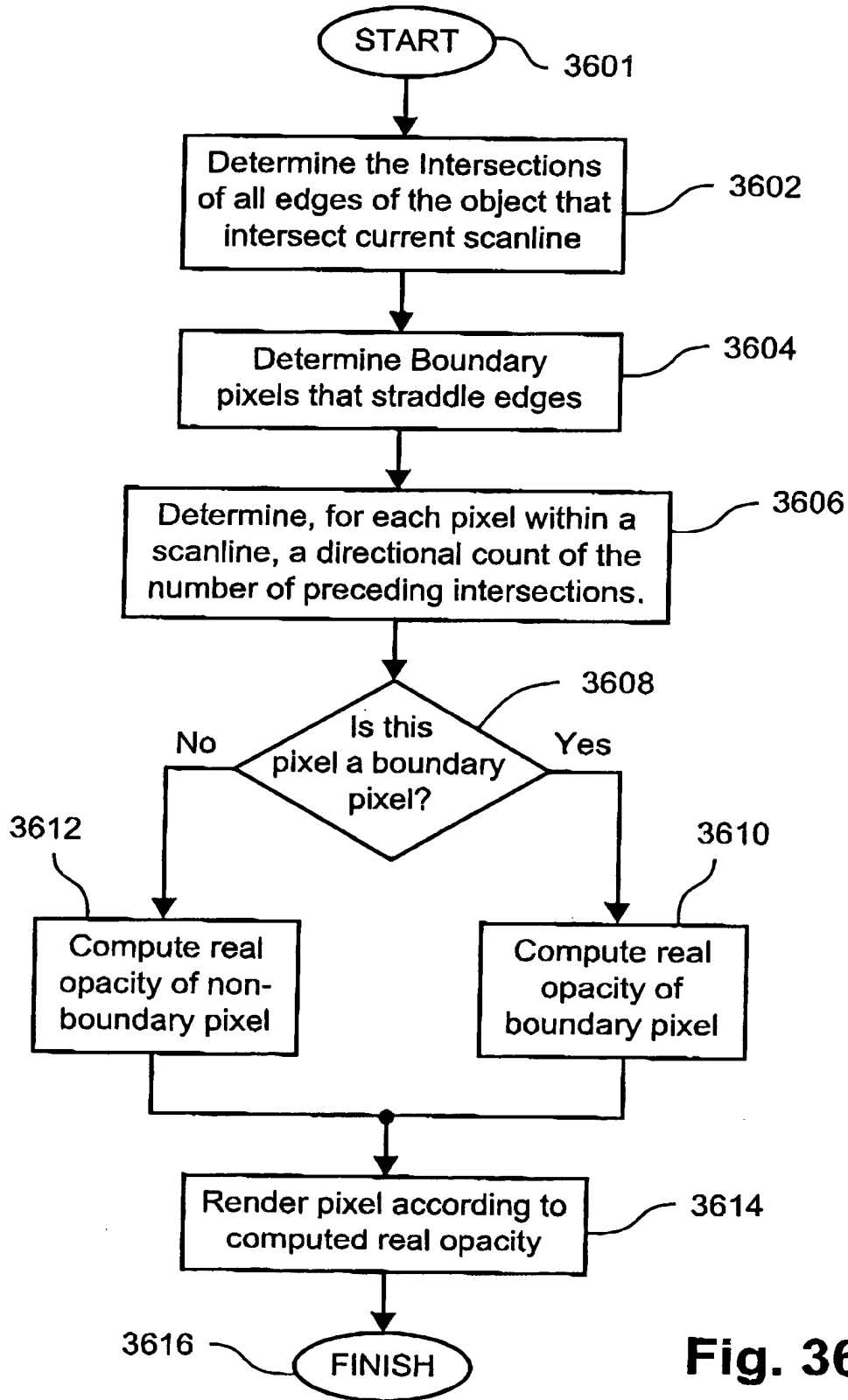
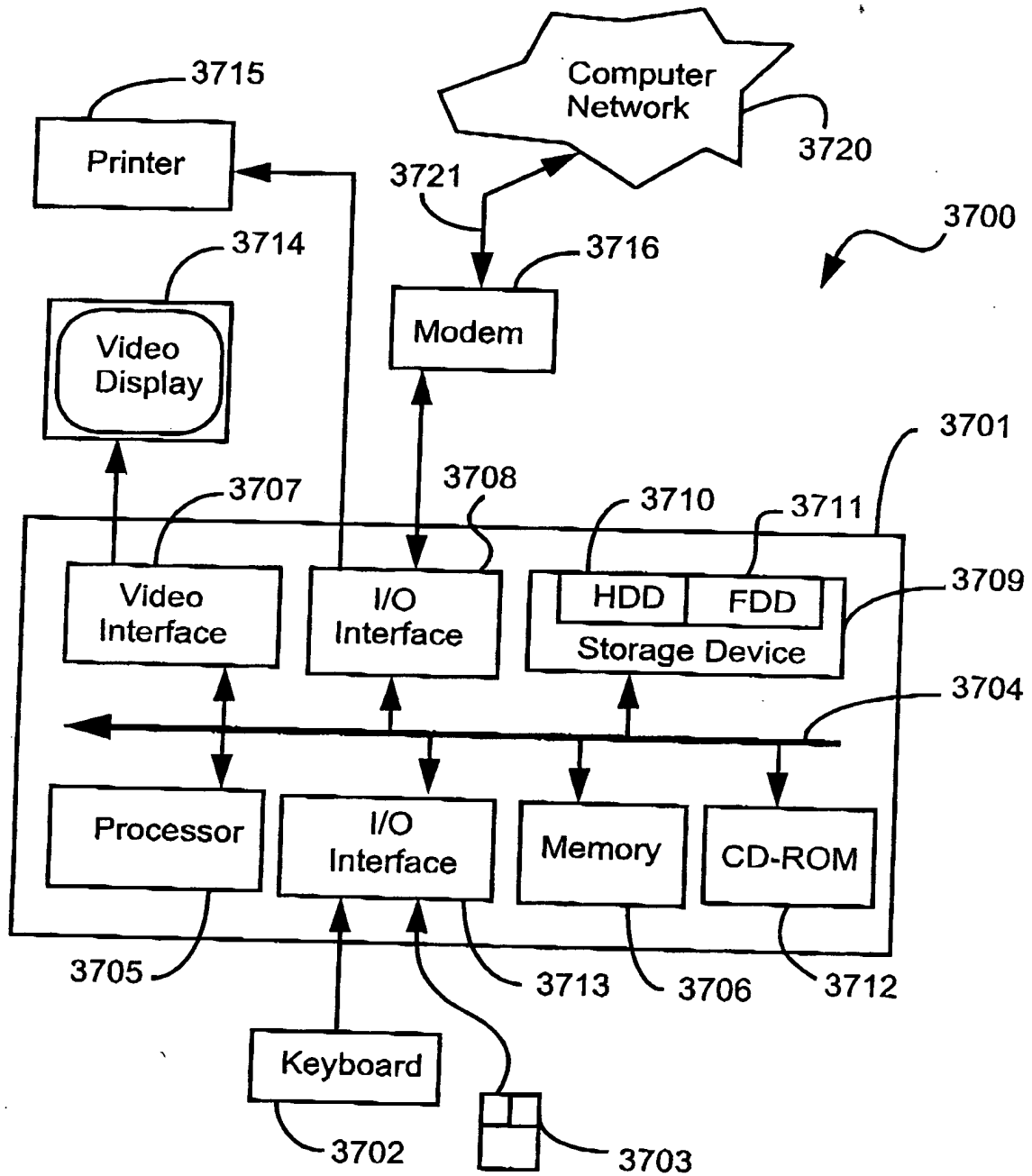


Fig. 35

**Fig. 36**



**Fig. 37**